

### III. AIR – Resource Quality Criteria

#### A. Quality

##### 1. Airborne sediment and smoke particles

###### a. Safety Problems

- (1) Onsite – Such as reduced visibility and vehicle accidents.

Criteria are met when measures are planned so that the treated area does not contribute to air quality problems from airborne sediment and smoke. **PRESCRIBED BURNING** is an essential practice when burning is involved. Burning that may cause a safety problem is not acceptable. **RESIDUE MANAGEMENT** is an essential practice when wind erosion is a problem. Criteria must consider obtaining needed permits.

- (2) Offsite

Criteria are met when measures are planned so that the treated area does not contribute to safety problems associated with airborne sediment and smoke. **PRESCRIBED BURNING** is an essential practice when burning is involved. Burning that may cause a safety problem is not acceptable. **RESIDUE MANAGEMENT** is an essential practice when wind erosion is a problem.

###### b. Machinery and/or vehicle and structure problems

- (1) Onsite

Criteria are met when measures are planned so that the treated area no longer contributes to air quality problems from airborne sediment and smoke. **PRESCRIBED BURNING** is an essential practice when burning is involved. Burning that may cause a safety problem is not acceptable. **RESIDUE MANAGEMENT** is an essential practice when erosion is a problem. Criteria must consider obtaining needed permits.

- (2) Offsite

Criteria are met when measures are planned so that the treated area no longer contributes to air quality problems from airborne soil particles and smoke. **PRESCRIBED BURNING** is an essential practice when burning is involved. Burning that may cause a safety problem is not acceptable. **RESIDUE MANAGEMENT** is an essential practice when erosion is a problem. Criteria must consider obtaining needed permits.

###### c. Health Problems

- (1) Onsite – Such as breathing, lung, and eye irritation

Criteria are met when measures are planned so that the treated area no longer contributes to air quality problems from airborne sediment and smoke. **PRESCRIBED BURNING** is an essential practice when burning is involved. Burning that may cause a health problem is not acceptable. **RESIDUE MANAGEMENT** is an essential practice when erosion is a problem. Criteria must consider obtaining burning permits.

- (2) Offsite

Criteria are met when measures are planned so that the treated area no longer contributes to air quality problems from airborne soil particles and smoke. **PRESCRIBED BURNING** is an essential practice when burning is involved. Burning that may cause a safety problem is not acceptable. **RESIDUE MANAGEMENT** is an essential practice when erosion is a problem. Criteria must consider obtaining needed permits.

2. Airborne – Sediment causing conveyance problems in drainage ditches, road ditches, culverts, canals, and streams.

Criteria are met when measures are planned so that the treated area no longer contributes to air quality problems from airborne soil particles. **RESIDUE MANAGEMENT** is an essential practice when wind erosion is a problem. Practices such as **COVER CROP**, **WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT**, and **CROSSWIND STRIPCROPPING** will be planned as needed to reduce wind erosion. The criteria will also include those measures to resolve the identified deposition problem based upon the contribution amount from the land being treated.

3. Airborne Chemical Drift – Aerial and ground applied pesticides and nutrients.

Criteria are met when measures are planned so that the treated area no longer contributes to problems of damage or harm to farm workers, wildlife, livestock, sensitive crops, sensitive water bodies, trees, windbreaks, or other vegetation, both onsite and offsite. Criteria will include the use of the **PEST MANAGEMENT**, **NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT**, or other practices specifying that chemicals are to be applied. These become essential practices.

4. Airborne Odors – Objectionable odors from such sources as confined livestock, animal waste, waste storage areas, waste lagoons, field application of animal waste, and other organics.

Criteria are met when measures are planned so that the treated areas no longer contribute to problems associated with objectionable airborne odors. Ways to address problems include such considerations as windbreaks, barriers, site locations, prevailing wind direction, time of application (season, humidity, wind direction), location of populated areas, and timeliness of incorporation which can reduce undesirable odors. Such practices as **WASTE UTILIZATION**, **WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**, **PEST MANAGEMENT**, and **NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT** may become essential practices.

## B. Condition

1. Air temperature – Improper temperature for development of flora and fauna in zone of influence.

Criteria are met when measures are planned that alleviate or modify the problems associated with air temperature that limit a suitable use.

Application of irrigation water or provisions of shade for temperature modification may apply.

2. Air movement – Improper air movement for flora and fauna in zone of influence.

Criteria are met when measures are planned that alleviate or modify the problems associated with air movement that limit a suitable use. **WINDBREAK/SHELTERBELT ESTABLISHMENT** may be an essential practice.

3. Humidity – Improper level of humidity for flora and fauna.

Criteria are met when measures are planned that alleviate humidity problems created by air temperature and movement that limit a suitable use.